

CLARK MISSING IN INTER-ISLAND FLY

Flew From Honolulu To Lahaina; Left Maui Port For Hilo But Has Failed To Reach There

Major Harold M. Clark, United States Army, chief of the Sixth Aero Squadron, who left Fort Kamehameha at quarter-past nine o'clock yesterday morning for Hilo, via Maui, on the first interisland seaplane flight ever attempted, was missing last night, according to a special wireless message received from Hilo by The Advertiser, and may have been lost in the high mountains of the island of Hawaii, unless he was able, after dark, to plane down to the sea on the Kau or Kona sides of the Big Island.

When last heard of he was flying over Puuoo station on the Shipman Ranch, on the high slopes of Mauna Kea mountain, Hawaii. This was about six o'clock last evening, and up to nine o'clock last night the aviator had not arrived at Hilo, nor at any other seaport, according to the message.

The aviator, who is accompanied by Sergeant Gray of the Sixth Aero Squadron, of Fort Kamehameha, as an expert mechanic, is known to be daring and resourceful, and Major Henry C. Merriam, chief of staff of the Hawaiian Department, to whom the despatch was communicated last night, stated that even with the aviator caught in the clouds, if his machine was still holding aloft and he could locate the ocean, he could plane down to the surface, and then propel himself to shore and both occupants of the seaplane would be safe. Major Merriam expressed the strong hope that Major Clark would turn up safe and sound this morning.

LEFT LAHAINA AT THREE

The Advertiser message first stated, "Clark missing," and then gave the information that the aviator had landed at Lahaina about noon, and left there at three o'clock, and was first sighted over the island of Hawaii from Halawa plantation in North Kohala, about midway between Union Mill and Niihau, at four o'clock, or just an hour after he left Maui.

At half-past five o'clock he was seen by a Miss McAllister from Kukaiau Ranch, which is inland, some distance back of the Hamakua coast. The sister of the manager and three Japanese working in the garden with her, heard the drone of the machine and reported that the motor was then skipping, they thought. A fog was rolling in at that time.

The seaplane was next heard, but not sighted, at Keanakolu station, up near the timber line, on the slopes of Mauna Kea. This station is on the Parker Ranch.

HEARD OVER SHIPMAN RANCH

The last heard of the machine was from the Puuoo station of the Shipman Ranch. Persons there could not see it, but distinctly heard the engine. This ranch is at an elevation of 6500 feet, and the machine must have been at least two to three thousand feet higher.

The machine piloted by Major Clark is a seaplane and not fitted for landing on terra firma, having pontoons for riding upon the water. Any attempt to "land" in a seaplane, would result in a sudden shock and a probable crumbling of the machine. The country around the Shipman Ranch is covered with timber, and is extremely rough terrain and covered everywhere with lava.

Persons who are thoroughly acquainted with Hawaii believe that Major Clark, flying high first passed above Hawaii at Halawa, and then, swinging inward, went southeast, circling around on the Hilo side of Mauna Kea until he was over the Shipman Ranch. Providing there was ample daylight at that time and the fog not too thick, the water on the Kona side of the island could be observed by Clark and he could have planed down to that shore, or could also have seen the water on the Kau side of the island.

If he went down to the latter shore he probably passed over Kilauea volcano.

ARMY PEOPLE CONFIDENT

In army circles they have every faith in the major's safety and believe he is perfectly safe.

By the time the aviator was heard over Shipman Ranch he had been flying about three hours, which is a longer time than he had been up in his flights over Honolulu. One of his longest flights was on Tuesday when he remained up about two hours and a quarter.

Whatever may have happened military air flight service from Honolulu to the island of Hawaii, via Maui, was an accomplished fact, and he had the privilege of being the first air pilot to make such a flight in the Pacific Ocean.

His departure yesterday morning from Fort Kamehameha was made an occasion for a demonstration, for the entire army population turned out to watch the start. As the seaplane left its base, three cheers followed him from officers and enlisted men alike.

His flight included a course over Honolulu, across the channel, over the Leper Settlement on Molokai, over that island, then across the intervening channel until he dropped down into the bay of Lahaina, two and a half hours after leaving Honolulu.

His plan when he left Fort Kamehameha was to make the trip to the Big Island in two flights, and to fly back to Honolulu this morning direct from Hilo, without making a stop at the Valley Isle.

MACHINE IN GOOD CONDITION

His flight was undertaken yesterday after many delays during the past few weeks, but during this time the machine was put in fine running condition, and early yesterday morning the major decided to make the start, and picked Sergeant Gray as his passenger and mechanic.

When he flew over Waikiki he was up about 6000 feet. Residents have become so accustomed to seeing and hearing the machine over their heads almost daily, that only a few people observed the seaplane become a mere speck in the sky and then disappear altogether as it kept on steadily toward Molokai.

No two men ever made the trip from Honolulu to Lahaina in such quick time. A message was received here yesterday afternoon by relatives in which he announced he had reached Maui safely. The message was dated at Wailuku at thirty-seven minutes past two o'clock.

Major Clark expected to make Lahaina in about an hour and a half, for, although he had his fast 100-miles-per-hour machine, he did not expect to let it out for its full speed capacity.

ARMY EMBEZZLER GETS PRISON TERM

First Lieutenant Meyran Will Serve Three Years in Penitentiary For Offenses

First Lieut. Carl Meyran, Coast Artillery, National Army, who was tried yesterday by a court martial, has been sentenced to imprisonment for three years in the United States Penitentiary, McNeil's Island, Washington, and will be held at Schofield Barracks under suitable guard, until he can be transported to the mainland. He is also dishonored from the service.

The officer was found guilty of embezzlement of post exchange funds and of falsifying public accounts, and was found to be a "J. C. Wilson" to it which was made out by the Blahwell Hotel.

At the time of Lieutenant Meyran's arrest there were rumors current that he had been arrested on even more serious charges, and for a time it was thought he had been implicated in a plot to overthrow the government, and the army authorities assert that no complaint of conduct of this character was laid against him.

The case of Lieutenant Meyran attracted much attention, particularly in view of the fact that he had married a school teacher last fall, who later became seriously ill and at last left the island, returning to relatives on the mainland. Her health had been shattered. Lieutenant Meyran was also confined to an army hospital for some time.

He was brought before the army court on January 28, 1918 at Fort Shafter. The charges were that on September 30, 1917, the officer signed a certificate in the post exchange control book at Fort Armstrong to the effect that the cash assets were correct, which was false "in that the cash assets had not been distributed as stated." He made a similar entry on November 30, and was charged with falsifying the accounts.

Another charge asserts that being indebted to various persons for \$200 and being without means to liquidate within a reasonable time, he incurred a further indebtedness of \$444.85, with various firms doing this in the name of the post exchange at Fort Armstrong. This was December 31.

He told Capt. Robert O. Edwards on January 2, 1918, that the books and accounts of the exchange at Fort Armstrong were up to date and ready for audit which, the charges state, was untrue. Then, being ordered not to open the safe at the exchange, he violated this order.

In addition he was charged with embezzling certain post exchange funds, at various times, the first being \$766.97, the second \$48 and the third, \$200.

Furthermore, in disobedience of orders, he was charged with absconding himself without leave from five o'clock in the afternoon of January 4 until about nine o'clock on the evening of January 8.

The board recommended a sentence of five years, but this was reduced to three years by the reviewing officer. The order of Brig. Gen. A. E. Warner, department commander, orders him to serve three years and to be made to do hard labor.

W. S. S. — In the 50-yard National A. A. U. championship event at Neptune Beach on April 28, Miss Boyle won by inches over Miss Dorothy Burns of Los Angeles, Mrs. Finney and Miss Lella Duncan, the latter of Stockton, finishing in the order named.

Then It's Time to Call a Halt



If you drink beer or liquor, even moderately, look out for kidney trouble. Alcohol will weaken the kidneys in time had then you may expect urinary difficulties, backache, rheumatic attacks, dizzy spells, nervousness, or sick headache. Don't wait for worse troubles. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They help weak kidneys, whatever the name. Thousands thank Doan's for quick relief.

"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name." (Don't mistake a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and take no other). Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., or Benson-Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands. (Advertisement)

McCANDLESS DEFIES FOOD COMMISSION

Sells Rice at Two Dollars a Bag Over Price Set By Body and Says He Has a Right To Do So

CRIMINAL ACTION IS THREATENED BY DOLE

Offender Given Until Tomorrow To Refund—If He Doesn't, Court Proceedings Will Result

In direct defiance to the laws of the territorial food commission, L. L. McCandless, millionaire landowner and rice planter of Hawaii, raised the price of rice two dollars a bag here yesterday when he sold twenty bags of rice at ten dollars a bag to Libby, McNeill and Libby. In setting at defiance the laws of the Territory, the legality of the act under which the food commission derives its powers will be tested in the event that Mr. McCandless is prosecuted by the attorney general's department for this and other violations of a like nature that he may continue in. This will settle for all time the powers that the food commission have in regulating prices in this Territory.

GIVEN CHANCE

James D. Dole, chairman of the territorial food commission, is cognizant of the facts in the case and has given McCandless until Saturday morning to prepare any defense he may have to offer and in the event that McCandless admits his wrongdoing and refunds the amount in excess of eight dollars a bag which he charged for the rice, and agrees to conform to the regulations of the food commission in the future, no further action will be taken. In the event that McCandless persists in defying the rulings of the food commission the facts will be laid before Attorney General Arthur G. Smith and criminal proceedings will be instituted immediately.

"The current question of the price of Hawaiian rice divides itself into two parts," said Chairman James D. Dole of the Hawaiian Food Commission last night.

"The first is, what fixed price, if any, should be made by the authorities on the Hawaiian rice crop which will soon be harvested. If a price is made, it should be high enough to encourage the growers to continue in business, but there are many factors to be considered on which the food commission would like suggestions.

"Should the Hawaiian rice be fixed on a basis of cost plus a reasonable profit or by the lowest cost of Japanese rice landed here or the highest landed cost?"

"If some profiteering shipowners exact sixty dollars a ton freight from Japan, should the resulting exorbitant price of imported rice be used to the full extent to bleed the pockets of our consumers of Hawaiian rice?"

"Should the local producer be forced to sell his rice cheaper than California or Japanese rice can be laid down here?"

"The above matters are capable of much argument and study.

"The second part relates to the price on the few thousand bags of unsold Hawaiian rice remaining from the last crop, most of which is the property of two men—of whom is L. L. McCandless. Until within a couple of weeks, the rice price was fairly well in hand with prices ranging in the most part around seven dollars and fifty cents.

Action Taken

"Food Administrator Child, anticipating the present acute stringency, which if not regulated, would doubtless have sent the price of Hawaiian rice to fifteen cents or more per pound, endeavored to arrange a voluntary agreement among the rice holders and owners limiting the price.

"The figure he decided on, eight cents was approximately the current cost of Japanese rice sold down in Honolulu, when correctly purchased and shipped by the subsidized steamers. It has been complained of as a high price, but no one has yet claimed that it does not yield a good profit to the grower.

"The rice people seem satisfied with the exception of L. L. McCandless, and to him matters, the food commission has been discriminated against, with no having power to fix prices, though with full power to regulate the profits of millers and dealers, requested the territorial food commission to exercise its unquestioned price fixing power and to fix the price of Hawaiian rice at eight cents.

"This was done, and I now understand that Mr. McCandless considers that he has been discriminated against and has been unfairly treated because on account of the mainland authorities having let the price of rice get away from them there, one or more lots of California rice were sold here at \$10 or more per bag.

"There may be a difference of opinion as to whether this condition is more

adjust to Mr. McCandless than letting him charge \$2 more a bag would be unjust to the people who buy and eat his rice.

Regulation Broken

"If I correctly understood Mr. McCandless on the telephone today he has broken our regulation and charged \$10 a bag for ten bags of rice. I can hardly believe that he has thus used his own feeling of personal injustice as an excuse for taking the law into his own hands; flaunting the authority of the legislature as embodied in the commission and endeavoring to exact illegal tribute from the rice users for his personal gain.

"Such action would, it seems to me, be clearly unpatriotic and contrary to the public interest. The present time of war is bringing out clearly those who place the public welfare above their selfish interests. I cannot believe that Mr. McCandless will not stand at the right place at this time. If he does; if he is a real patriot, if he is a good sport, he will take his medicine, relate the overcharge on the ten bags, if he really made it, in which case I should recommend that the slip be forgotten and get to work constructively to help the food authorities determine what would be an honest to God fair price for the next Hawaiian crop, fair to the growers, and fair to the people who eat it.

"In case of what I believe the real possibility of Mr. McCandless taking a different line of action than that outlined above, or any other party violating this regulation of the commission, it is the clear intent of the law (section 10) that the legal penalty be imposed.

Defense Action

"In defense of his action of arbitrarily raising the price of rice, Mr. McCandless said last night that unjust discrimination by the food commission forced him to take the action that he did yesterday. His contention is that Hawaiian rice prices have always been governed by the price of rice in California. Up to yesterday he had been selling rice at eight dollars a bag in conformity with the laws of the food commission. Libby, McNeill and Libby offered McCandless ten dollars a bag for all the rice he could deliver. This offer, according to McCandless, he refused. Later, in the day, McCandless discovered, through his agents, that Fred L. Waldron and Co. had made a sale of 1600 bags of California rice at ten dollars and twenty-five cents. Mr. Booth, of the firm of F. L. Waldron and Co. had made an offer to McCandless of nine dollars and fifty cents a bag, which Mr. McCandless says he refused.

"Under these conditions," said McCandless last night, "I felt that myself and all Hawaiian rice growers were being unjustly discriminated against and decided to take the action that I did. I sold twenty bags of rice only to the Libby, McNeill and Libby company although they wanted more and am keeping the balance for distribution in small lots to satisfy the needs of as many as possible. I claim unjust discrimination. If this is a violation of the law, I admit the allegation. Further procedure is out of my province. It is now up to the food commission.

"I have been offered nine dollars and sixty cents a bag for all the rice I can deliver in California. The freight rate is thirty-five cents a bag which would give me a profit of one dollar and twenty-five cents above the standard price of eight dollars a bag set by the food commission. If I wanted to ship to the coast, which I do not intend to do, I may be criticized for my action but I will go on record now as being willing to sell my rice for five dollars a bag. If the importers here will sell California rice at a like figure plus the freight rate, I have nothing to hide, deny nothing and all I ask is fair play.

Whether the raising of rice prices by other growers will be done following the action of McCandless yesterday could not be learned last night. There is a very small quantity of Hawaiian rice in the market and the shortage of Japanese rice is so great that sake breweries are threatened with a shut down. A small quantity of rice was shipped from the other side of the island yesterday.

Food Commissioner William H. Hoogs says that the proposition said to have been advanced by the Union Pacific Transfer Company to haul rice paddy from the other side of the island at the rate of \$4 a ton is just another of Food Administrator Child's delusions. The company admittedly is unable to move the rice paddy, he says, as it lacks the equipment.

Commissioner Hoogs explained the proposition he said to have been advanced by the Union Pacific Transfer Company to haul rice paddy from the other side of the island at the rate of \$4 a ton is just another of Food Administrator Child's delusions. The company admittedly is unable to move the rice paddy, he says, as it lacks the equipment.

Incidentally, although he organized the concern that is now the Honolulu Construction and Draying company, he does not now own a share of its stock and has no connection with it whatever.

The situation as Commissioner Hoogs explains it is that the Union Pacific Transfer company has quoted a low figure for a service it is unable to perform and that the Honolulu Construction and Draying company stands ready to undertake the job at the figure he announced.

The question about the hauling of the rice paddy grew out of a charge voiced by Commissioner Hoogs at the recent meeting that Al Chuck was hoarding his rice. In answer to this, it was said the product could not be moved with the roads in the condition they are in. Commissioner Hoogs replied quoting the fact at which the rice paddy could be brought to Honolulu.

W. S. S. —

FANNY DURACK CLIPS GALLIGAN'S 500 RECORD

Fanny Durack has again proven herself the best of the women swimmers when she took 21.5 seconds of Charles Galligan's world mark for 500 yards last month. Miss Durack set a new record of 7:08.15 on March 23 at Sydney. The swim was made over a 100-yard course and was witnessed by thousands of spectators.

There will be much interest in a race between Miss Galligan and the Australian swimmer this summer, as actual competition with a rival leads more zest to an event of the kind.

REAPPORTIONMENT MAY BE ISSUE AT SPECIAL SESSION

Question of Representation in House and Senate Again Raised

M'CARTHY NOT TO TAKE OFFICE FOR TWO WEEKS

Is Believed His Commission Will Arrive Some Time After the Twentieth

Reapportionment of the senate and of the house of representatives in accordance with the provisions of the Organic Act of the Territory is again being urged and may be made one of the important measures of the forthcoming special session of the legislature which is to open next Tuesday.

It is now generally accepted that the outgoing administration will remain in power through the special session. No further word was received yesterday or last night from Washington by Governor McCarthy about issuing the reapportionment bill, which is now almost certain that his commission and instructions about qualifying have been mailed from Washington.

Time of Mails

The first boat on which the commission can arrive will reach port here Sunday, May 19, the day following that on which it is planned to adjourn the special session. If there has been any delay at Washington about issuing the commission, it may not reach Honolulu until Tuesday May 21 or Thursday, May 23. It is unlikely that its arrival will be delayed beyond the last named date and this means that Governor McCarthy will probably assume office some time before May 25.

One reason why the question of reapportionment has been brought up again at this time is that it has been held that according to the strict letter of the law it is altogether possible that the legislature as constituted at present is illegal and on this ground any of its acts may be questioned. On the subject of reapportionment the Organic Act is specific.

"The legislature," the act says, "at its first regular session after the census enumeration shall be ascertained, and from time to time thereafter, shall reapportion the membership in the senate and house of representatives among the senatorial and representative districts on the basis of population in each of said districts who are citizens of the Territory."

This act has been effective all of seventeen years, since 1900 when the Organic Act was first passed by congress. The provision of the act on the question of reapportionment has been ignored by one session of the legislature after another and it is now held voluntarily in the matter and soon, reapportionment will be thrust upon the Territory by act of congress in the shape of an amendment to the Organic Act.

Since the act was passed the population of the Territory has been steadily increasing and the bulk of the increase has come to the island of Oahu with the result that the present representation of the various counties has grown wholly out of proportion.

All Efforts Fail

Efforts in the past sessions to carry out the provision of the Organic Act have met with defeat when the representation of the other islands have combined against the Oahu representation in former sessions legislative "tricks" have successfully defeated every attempt to bring about the change.

As constituted at present the representation in the senate by counties is as follows: Oahu, six; Hawaii, four; Maui, three, and Kauai, two. In the house the representation is: Oahu, fourth and fifth districts, six each; Hawaii, first and second districts, four each; Maui, third district, six; and Kauai, sixth district, four.

How out of proportion this may be seen when the population of the islands is taken into account. This is: Oahu, 110,000; Hawaii, 65,000; Maui, 30,000 and Kauai, 25,000.

In former years questions concerning the legality of the acts of the legislature as constituted at present have been seriously advanced and with the population constantly growing the basis for this contention, has been growing stronger.

Governor's Views

Governor McCarthy said yesterday that as a senator at the 1907 session of the legislature he introduced a bill providing that a reapportionment be made in accordance with the Organic Act. It was defeated as were subsequent efforts to effect reapportionment.

"I feel as strongly about it now as I did then," Governor McCarthy said yesterday, but he expressed the view that little chance exists that the legislature will voluntarily make the change.

If the project were given the support of legislators from some of the other islands, he said, "it could probably be carried into effect. There is no doubt about the law. The Organic Act is specific and directs that reapportionment should be made and my own opinion is that it should be made. But nothing has been done in past sessions and I hardly think it likely that any change exists of action at the coming special session.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, May 9, 1918.

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MERCANTILE

Alex. & Baldwin, Ltd. 270 270 270

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